THE TIMES COMPANY

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY IN-

THE MANCHESTER CIRCULATION PAPERS COMBINED.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1893.

SIX PAGES.

The property of the Georgia Confederate Soldiers' Home is for sale. The home was built as a refuge for the needy and helpless old veterans of the State in their declining years, and was given to the State, the only condition being the appropriation of a small annual amount for its support. Two successive Georgia legisfor sale. Is the Empire State of the South as Georgia boasts of calling itself so ungrateful to its surviving defenders of the war? It looks as if Georgia had been too much afflicted with the "new South"

The Providence Evening Telegram asserts that the Republican caucus, itself controlled by a Republican clique, is robbing the Governor of the prerogatives which should be his, and has succeeded in transferring them to an unscrupulou lobbyist who is in no way responsible to the people. In other words, it declares that Rhode Island is in very much the same condition that she occupied when subject to an hereditary monarch, and it thinks that it is time for her to have a constitutional convention.

The French authorities are getting so much alarmed at the rapid growth of the Panama scandal that they are now trying to keep it down by muzzling the press. But truth is nighty and will always prevail, and the Frenchmen had as well try to dam the Mississippi river as to prevent the truth about that wholesale infamy from asserting itself. When the expedient of stifling the press is resorted to, it is proof positive that the case is growing

Both Messrs, Hill and Murphy deny any Intention of antagonizing President Cleveland, or making any war upon his administration. We congratulate these gentlemen on having regained their senses, and hope that they will be found using their ability and acknowledged influence in holding up the hands of the people's President, and helping him to give the country the reforms that have been promised the people by the Democratic

A Republican contemporary says that Ben. Butler's best monument was New Orleans, because he cleaned up the city and made it possible for its inhabitants to live there all the year round. That is true. He made it possible for any one in the country to live there except himself. and it would have been very dangerous for him to have ever tried the experiment, after his shameless insult to its

Unless our country friends exercise their humanity and try to feed and protect the partridges and other game birds, they will have no sport for some years to come. Dispatches tell us that these birds are perishing all over the country in large numbers as much for lack of food as on account of the extreme cold. A man who would shoot a partridge at this time is little better than a criminal.

One of the greatest of conventions will be the eleventh International Congress of Medicine which assembles in Rome in the last week of September next. The sessions will be opened by the King of Italy in person. Physicians and their ladies the world over are offered reduced transportation rates. It will be a most interesting as well as important gather-

The Cleveland Plain Dealer says that "General Mahone is said to wear \$3 stockings; yet no man would like to stand in his shoes." Correct, and there is many a man who cannot afford a twenty-five cent pair of socks who occupies a far more enviable position among his fellowmen than the little Radical ex-boss.

The Populist Speaker of the Kansas House has been treating the Republicans to a taste of Reid's tactics in counting quorums. It was generally expected that, sooner or later, that Republican invention would return to plague the inventors.

Mr. Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, is also on the sick list. Lest our readers may not know who Mr. Hayes is we will tell them that he was once de-facto President of the United States, and served out Mr. Tilden's term of office.

IN DEFIANCE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Republican party and its leaders ave ever since their crushing defeat in November, which was preceded so immediately by that of 1890, been engaged in the task of trying, by every means possible, fair or foul, to hold on to office in defiance of the emphatically expressed will of the people. Hardly had the echoes of the battle died away over their complete rout at all points, when they began the work of seeing if, by any imaginable scheme or technicality of law, they might not hold on to power, although the popular verdict had been overwhelmingly against them. Hence it was that in the Northwestern States they tried to cheat the voters of their choice at the poils through the medium of Republican canvassing boards, and count in enough beaten legislative candidates of their party to enable them to steal United States Senatorships, and why they have endeavored to prolong the contests in these States at least until after the usual special session of the Senate in March, so as to keep their meagre majority in that body to the last extremity.

It is not at all surprising that the President should be found aiding his party to the extent of his power in thus opposing known popular sentiment, for if Mr. Harrison is not a Republican he is nothing. He has become so thoroughly identified with Radicalism as to be a stalwart of the stalwarts, and therefore has long since indorsed the governing principle of his party, that the people have no rights which the Republican party must respect, if by any legal pretext or technicality these rights can be ignored. It is not strange therefore that here, in the very last expiring days of his administration, he should be found endeavoring to keep Republicans in office by extending the provisions of the civil service law to minor and insignificant Federal positions, in connection with ed of applying that statute. And now, so determined is he to keep in place under OF THE TIMES IS NOW GREATER a Democratic administration even the THAN ALL THE OTHER RICHMOND humblest and last of his henchmen possible, that he has even ordered the discharge, from a minor position in the postoffice of this city, of a lady who has filled the place for over twenty years, and who has relfed on it for support for a blind and infirm husband, so that he may appoint a Republican in her stead. Could ever Radical meanness, the climax of all meanness, go further?

But a day of reckoning will come. The masses will not be unmindful of these efforts to defy them and retain, by every means which ingenuity, made skillful by long practice, can devise, a party in power which has, twice in succession. been rejected, discarded and pronounced latures refused to give it, and the home is faithless to its trust by an indignant people. If they ever declared anything so emphatically as to place their will beyond dispute, they have declared that they are sick, tired and disgusted with the Republican party and its minions, and no matter how much a Republican President and Republican schemers may try to defeat them, they will eventually have their wishes respected. The Democrats will need no stronger arguments against their opponents in the next campaign than that they left no opportunity untried to keep themselves in office after they had been rejected by an overwhelming popular

THE NEW YORK SUN AND THE NEGRO.

The New York Sun is one of the few newspapers of the North that understand the true state of affairs in the South and the negro's true relation to those affairs, and it has the candor to state it exactly as it is, and to warn the country of the danger to our institutions in the wild theories of the Lodges, the Hoars, the Dawes, etc. Nevertheless, even the Sun is liable to be misled in matters that concern the negro. A negro man named Price who is president of a negro College at Salisbury, North Carolina, delivered an address last week before the Nineteenth Century Club of New York city. on "The Future of the Negro in the South." The address was conservative in tone, and, on the whole, as far as we saw reports of it, candid and fair. But Price, as was naturally to be expected. used a little "couleur de rose" in tinting his picture, and this tinting has caught the Sun. That journal believes that the negro is making an advance which is far in excess of the actual advance. Indeed, our attempts to educate and elevate

him are most discouraging. The negro has been a freeman now nearly thirty years, living in a community that gives him a perfectly equal and fair show in every respect whatever if the disputed matter of politics is left out of the question. What tangible results do we see? The figures that we append are taken from the official records of the Auditor of the State of Virginia, which

are open to the Sun or to any one else. The net revenue paid by 635,000 negroes into the Treasury of the State of Virginia from all sources for the year 1891 was \$103,565.54, of which one-half was the capitation tax of one dollar per head. So that the sum of about \$50,000 was all that was paid by negroes upon all forms of property, in a general revenue from taxation of \$2,940,185.91, though they constitute two-fifths of the population of the State These figures prove conclusively that they are not saving in order to ac-

cumulate property. What then do they cost the State? We paid in the same year for public free chools for negroes \$324,364.15, for a lunatic asylum for them \$80,000, and for the expenses of criminal trials of negroes \$204,-618.99. So that the State of Virginia spent in the year 1891 \$608,383.14 on her negro population, and received from them in revenue only \$103,565.54, and substantially the same thing takes place every year.

We make these statements in no spirit of antagonism to or even of disappointment with our negro population. We are in no sense surprised that the confident predictions of these Scutherners who knew the negro thoroughly should be verified rather than the dreams and fancies of those New Englanders who idealized the negro, and who in furtherance of their theories-rejecting the teachings of enturies and the results of experiencesupplanted stubborn truth with the fictiers of a fanatic's brain. To-day as formerly those who know the negro bestthose who are most patient with his short-comings and most appreciative of his merits; are those who knew and loved him in the days of slavery-an institution greatly more injurious to the white than to the black race, placing heavier shackles on the master than on

even more than the negroes. The whites of the South have every

the slave. The whites have been liberated

the greatest possible advance in civilization of every kind, "but the wish cannot become the father to the thought" in the light of every-day experience.

MR. CARLISLE AS SECRETARY OF

THE TREASURY. Since it seems to be settled that Mr. Carlisle is to be Mr. Cleveland's Secatary of the Treasury it becomes a matter of the highest interest to know what his views are on the financial questions of the day. The latest expressions of his views touching silver are found in a letter from him to the Louisville Courier-Journal, published on August 9, 1892, and recently reprinted in that paper. In this letter he says:

"The gold and silver coins cannot b of equal intrinsic value, as demanded by this resolution, unless the metal con-tained in each of them is of equal value while still in the form of bullion. Coinage adds nothing whatever to the intrin-sic value of the metal, but only ascer-tains officially its weight and fineness, tains officially its weight and lineness, puts it in a convenient form for circulation and authenticates it by the stamp of Government. The United States has coined over \$400,000,000 in silver since the passage of the act of 1878, but this has not added one cent to the intrinsic value of he metal contained in them; nor has the purchase and coinage of this enormous mass of silver during a period of fourmass of sliver during a period of four-teen years caused any increase in the price of sliver bullion. On the contrary, the price of sliver bullion in all the markets of the world, in those countries where there is free coimage as well as in those where the mints are closed to silver, is much lower now than it was in 1878, when this Government began to pur-chase it at the rate of \$24,000,000 worth

Neither gold nor silver coins, except the subsidiary coins, will ever again enter into very general use as currency in any great commercial country. The principal great commercial country. The principal office of these coins is to form a basis for the issue of notes or certificates which constitute the most convenient form of circulation among the people. Any measure which would have a tendency to broaden this basis of circulations. tion by increasing the amount of metallic money with which the paper can be re-deemed would, in my opinion, be bene-ficial not only to this country, but to the world generally; but this cannot be done by the fabrication of two coins of the same denomination, but not of equal intrinsic value, because both of the coins cannot constitute at the same time the money of redemption. Sixty-eight cents' worth of silver and one dollar's worth of gold cannot both be standards of value at the same time and place, and this gold cannot both be standards of value at the same time and place, and this has been fully demonstrated by our own experience during the last fourteen years; for, although the silver dollar has been all that time a full legal tender under the statutes of the United States, everybody admits that we are still on a gold basis, and, therefore, the value of all the paper in circulation is measured not by silver, but by gold."

The value which Mr. Carliele has given

The votes which Mr. Carlisle has given when silver was the question, have not all been entirely satisfactory, but all of the foregoing is sound and, if his administration of the Treasury Department is upon the lines laid down here, the country will have nothing to complain of. Now let him recommend the repeal of the act taxing the issues of State banks and we shall rejoice to see the breaking

STREET IMPROVEMENT.

If we understand "B.'s" last letter, the distinct proposition which he favors, categorically stated, is that the street fund shall be divided into six parts, and one of those parts given to each ward. But that the parts shall not be equal in amount. That given to Jackson ward shall bear the same proportion to the whole street fund, as all the taxes paid by Jackson ward, bear to all the taxes paid by all the wards, and so of each other ward.

This plan will certainly never be adopt ed, and it is, in our opinion, both unwise and unjust. It would give the smallest amount to localities that need the most and the largest amounts to localities that can get along very well without any.

There is but one sound plan for spendg public money, and that is to spend it where public needs call for it, without regard to the neighborhood that con tributed it, or the individuals that will be benefited by it; and this is what the people should require of their Council in the distribution of the street fund.

UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRATION.

How it May be Checked Without Injury to Deserving Foreigners. To the Editor of the Times:

One of the most vital questions of the day is how to regulate the tide of immigration flowing into the United States, so that we may afford shelter and a home to the deserving foreigner and exclude the criminal and the Anarchist. This was attempted many years ago by the Know-Nothings, but brought mer-

tted destruction upon that party, from the end aimed at and the methods pursued. The Democratic party has ever wel-comed those who honestly desired to be-

come good and law-abiding citizens, but it would be unworthy of itself if it did not adopt such measures as should ensure country against loss of life or happiness. That there is a class of immigrants coming among us now prejudicial to all our in-terests, public and private, no one will deny. How can this be prevented without stopping the flow of the springs that have heretofore enriched and invigorated the country? To my mind this sifting process can best be carried on at the beginning than at the end of the line

First, for the reason that after the landing here it is utterly impracticable to return any by reason of want of good character, because, having made this side the forum of trial, we have cut them off from the use of all testimony and our-selves likewise, and fair dealing compels us to admit their fitness, whereas if this question was decided at the start the immigrant would have the advantage of the testimony of his friends and neigh-bors, and the United States of the records, law officers and any others whom they might wish to us

might wish to use.

Again, the saving, both to the immigrants and the vessels bringing them, would be considerable, as no one would would be considerable, as no one would make the voyage who would have to return, thus saving passage money; and n vessel would have to return any, thus saving to them that expense.

Again, all who come would come with a full knowledge of the country, its cli-mate, products, geography, accessibility, routes and rates, and a fair general knowledge of the return to labor in the knowledge of the return to labor in the different occupations in the different localities. These would be furnished by impartial and trustworthy agents of the Government, and not by interested railroads and corporations, who have property to sell or lands to be improved. Thus both time, temper and money would be saved, and, going to the place best adapted to their means and capabilities, the incomers would be more quickly settled. incomers would be more quickly settled, better satisfied, and consequently be more productive and better citizens.

productive and better citizens.

The present plan almost necessitates the landing of all in one place. The other would let them land nearest to their future homes; would give them a knowledge of the routes and rates of travel thereto, and ensure them against extortion and unfair dealing of every kind. It would add greatly to maintenance of health on board ship, and to the prevention of the introduction of infectious and contagious diseases, since the vesseis vention of the introduction of infectious and contagious diseases, since the vessels could be inspected before and not after sailing and none but healthy immigrants allowed to embark.

would ask Congress to pass an act authorizing the President to appoint an agent in each of the shipping points from which emigrant vessels sail to this country, with powers, under such restrictions and regulations as Congress may from the country of the provide to crant letters of and regulations as Congress may from time to time provide, to grant letters of immigration to all who may approve themselves under the regulations worthy, and these letters should be the basis of citizenship, and no one allowed to apply for the same in any court of the United States without them. The granting of the same should also be held as a declaration of intention, and bar the right of any holder to any damages as a foreigner holder to any damages as a foreigne from any maltreatment in riot or insur-rection. CHARLES GRATTAN.

NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Chicago is threatened with a coal famine the present cold weather continues.

There will be a meeting of the Senate special committee appointed to investigate the Pinkertons on Thursday of this

William Woolston, a well-known citizen of Burlington, N. J., dropped dead Mon-day as he was entering the doorway of his house.

Senator Brice has distributed to the destitute and suffering poor of Lima, O., one hundred tons of coal and one hundred barrels of flour. A party of wood choppers Sunday morning found the frozen body of Aller Weizen, a colored laborer, in the snow

near his cabin a few miles from Atlantic . The funeral of General Rufus Ingalls. late quarmaster-general of the army, who died in New York Monday, will take place

in Washington to-day. The interment Captain Robert Stewart, a wealthy ship captain Robert Stewart, a weatthy sup-owner, died suddenly of heart distense Sunday night at his home in Elizabeth, N. J. Just before his death Mr. Stewart was visited by his manager from New York, who told him that some of his boats had been badly damaged by float-ing ice. This caused him to become greatexcited and brought on an attack of

There has been a large increase in the number of divorces granted in Scotland in late years. Between 1851 and 1874 the average number was thirty-five a year, which increased to fifty-nine between 1874 and 1880. Last year 127 divorce decrees were granted there, as against 109 in 1891 and eighty-nine in 1890. Of last year's decrees sixty-eight were obtained by husbands and fifty-nine by wives. bands and fifty-nine by wives.

The remains of the victims of the Hotel St. Louis still lie beneath the debris, weighted down by tons of ice. In the mean time both the city and county officials disclaim authority to order the difficult and expensive search. Citizens will soon take matters into their own hands if the unseemly shirking of respon-sibility is not brought to an end. Physi-cians say that the odor of burned flesh prevails about the ruins.

Count Johann Krasicks, member of th upper House of the Austrian Parliament jumped from the third story window of a hotel Monday. He strück on his head and was dead when picked up. He was of an old Polish family. Once very wealthy, he squandered visit sums in speculating. His losses deranged his mind and he tried three times before Monday to end his life. He made his third at-tempt of November 7th, when he cut his

M. Clemenceau's most striking characteristics are his personal neatness, his brusque manner, and the skill with which he avoids photographers and interviewers Reporters who try to interview him on any public question soon become con-vinced that the task is hopeless, since, nstead of answering their questions, M. Remenceau assumes the role of interviewer and seems very anxious to find out what the reporters think on the pub-

Bismarck told an interviewer recently Bismarck told an interviewer recently that all he now cares for is to remain at home with his family. He rarely visits Berlin, because he has no house there and he dislikes unfamiliar beds and hotel accommodations. Moreover, he would not be able to take a single step in Berlin without being the object of popular demonstrations. The old "man or iron" takes a novel view of the Panama affair. He receipts the rowsentton as the worst. He regards the prosecution as the worst

New plans have been made for the ojected bridge across the English chan-d, and the promoters will apply to Parliament this session for powers to go thead with its construction. The engi-neers are Sir John Fowler and Sir Benjamin Baker. The length of the bridge has been reduced about three miles, and he number of piers have been reduced from 121 to 72. The cantilever system is proposed. The greatest span will be 1,540 feet. The masonry piers are to be 147 feet long and 65 feet broad. The cost is

The late Jay Gould's younger daughter, Anna, is a pupi at the Misses Gliman's private school, on Commonwealth avenue, Boston. She began the school year there in the fall. The pupils, who include both in the fall. The pupils, who include both day and boarding pupils, are all daughters of wealthy, and many of them of fashlonable families, the prices of tuition being such as preclude less favored scholars. Miss Anna Gould has made many friends among the other scholars, especially among the boarding pupils, while her quiet, studious and even retirged describes has many her the Missey. ng disposition has won her the liking

of the teachers. of the teachers.

The rumors of corruption growing out of the proposed investigation of the whisky trust are on every tongue in Washington. The report of the existence of a lobby is not surprising, as there have been suspicions on this score for a long time. The rumor attracting the greatest interest is that which charges that trust certificates have been presented to wives of Congressmen. The Burrows re-solution is still before the Rules Commit-

solution is still before the Rules Committee, and because it has not been reported
to the House none of the members is
willing to discuss the reports. It is expected that some action on the resolution
will be taken in a day or two.

A strong attraction for a certain class
of Americans, says the well-informed
New York Sun, will be the English
royalties that will swarm this year on
the shores of the Mediterranean. The
savoreign herself will he at Florence and sovereign herself will be at Florence, and within easy distance on the Riviera Royal Highnesses of all ages, from the veneraole Duke of Cambridge to the youngest Battenburg, are to take up their abode. The West and South, however, have their attractions, and Japan is just now a central point of interest. Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb and Mr. and Mrs. White-law Reid have a trip to the land of pigtails and chrysanthemums in with houses and house parties a es and house parties at Chicago on their return.

High Bidding for a Hindoo God.

ale of East Indian relics paid \$13,000 for the famous Hindco god Lingam. Lingam is only a trifle over a foot in height, but he is said to be worth his weight in diamonds. The base of the figure is of pure hammered gold, and around it are set nine gems-a diamond, ruby, sapphire, chrysoteryl, cat's-eye, coral, pearl, hyacinthe, garnet, emerald and moon-

The apex of the figure, which is in the shape of a pyramid, is encircled with a plinth set with small but very fine dia-monds. The pinnacle of the pyramid is a topiz one and ten-sixteenths of an inch in length and nine-sixteenths of an inch in depth; this is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the centre being a cat's-eye of ex-ceeding brillians. ceeding brilliancy.
When the "Bad Shah," last King of

Delhi, was captured and exiled to Andaman Islands, his Queen secreted this idol, and it was never seen again until recent research brought it to light, whereupon it was taken to London.

Pocket Map of Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware—four States in one cover—handsomer, handler, better, than any 50 cent map yet made; 7 colors; in strong cover; all counties, rivers, railroads, postoffices. Correct to date. Also Maps of all States in same style. Agents could be inspected before and not after sailing and none but healthy immigrants allowed to embark.

To accomplish these desirable ends I

TIMES DAILY FASHION HINTS. Hats of Odd Shape, But Very Pretty When



The styles seen at the milliners' and on the heads of women of fashion are varied and peculiar. All sorts of whimsical shapes and curious colors can be noted, many of which when held in the hand are very unhandsome; yet when elevated to the post of honor prove very becoming. This is provided that they bear the im-bress of an artist's skillful hand. French felts, beaver and velvet divide the hon-ors among hats, which are smaller than formerly, though the picturesque hats adorned with plumes of feathers are still worn. Often a felt hat will have the under side of the brim of felt or velvet under side of the brim of felt or velvet in a sharply contrasting color, such as red on a brown or black shape, or violet with green or black; while the pretty toque and Tudor hats have the crown of bright violet velvet, with a brim of sable or milk fur, or of chartreuse green velvet, with black velvet brim, spangled with jet sequins, and a triplet of black ostrich tips, or a jet Mephisto tuft set jauntily at the side. Toques look showy, if the brim is formed of a complete sable, the beautiful little head peeping saucily out beautiful little head peeping saucily out in front. The hat sketched is designed for a young girl, and is of red felt, trimmed with a bow of moire ribbon to match. Another youthful hat, suitable for a young lady of from fifteen to sev-enteen years of age, was of seal brown felt, with bow in front of shot red and brown ribbon, surmounted with two brown plumes, and finished with a crys-tal buckle. FLORETTE TEMPUS. tal buckle.

GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS. Much Important Business.-The Tilling Contract...The Armory for the Ladies.

The Committee on Grounds and Buildings held its semi-monthly meeting in the City Engineer's office last evening. Chair-man Taylor and Messrs. Curtis, Epps, Mountcastle and Turpin were present.

Mrs. R. Zimmer presented a petition
for the leasing of the refreshment privileges at the lake near the New reservoir for the sum of \$500 for the term
of two years. The petition sets forth that
the price of \$1,200 paid heretofore for the

privileges was exorbitant.
On motion of Mr. White the offer of Mrs. Zimmer was declined, and the committee decided to advertise for bids for the privileges.

The resolution adopted by the Council

asking for the reason why the committee awarded the contract for tiling in the new City Hall to Mr. John Bowers, whose bid was \$443 higher than that of a nonesident firm, was next taken up.
Mr. Epps stated that an ordinance was

in existence which stated that contracts can be awarded to Richmond firms with an advance of 10 per cent. over the bids of non-resident firms. The matter was laid over until the next meeting.

Among the bills ordered to be paid was

one for \$356, covering the expenses of the sub-committee who went North to ook into the advisability of introducing metallic presses in the new City Hall. Colonel Cutshaw was requested, on mo-tion of Mr. Seay, to receive an estimate as to the cost of a granite coping around the Wickham monument.
On motion of Captain Curtis the committee decided to tender the regimental

armory to the ladies who are in charg Memorial Bazuar, to be held in Captain Curtis presented a report from sub-committee who recently Philadelphia, Harrisonburg, Pittsburg, Reading and New York. The report re-commends the use of metal book-cases,

On motion of Colonel Tanner the com-mittee decided to advertise for both kinds, metallic and wooden book-cases, pro-

A report was also read from Dr. J. W Anderson, the expert who accompanied the party at the request of Mr. Charles W. Goddin, clerk of the chancery court Dr. Anderson gives a statement of what the committee has seen, and comes to the conclusion that metal book-cases and shelves are preferable to wooden ones.

Underneath Chicago.

Disease germs lurk in every cubic inch of the material which is being used to fitt n West Harrison street between Califor everal of his neighbors decided to take concerted action in the matter. It was Armed with pickaxe and spade James Mc-Grath, T. H. Utley and J. F. Sheehan met at 9 o'clock at West Harrison street and Homan avenue. As Mr. Utley was the heaviest man in the party to him was given the honor of striking the first blow in the interest of reform. For two hours the men worked, casting asile whatever material they encountered which they did not think made good pavement. When they ccunted the result showed they had unearthed:

Seven rats. One section of Maltese cat to which head was attached. One pug dog. One section of Angora cat to which tail

was attached. Two "yaller" dogs (mongrel). One and one-half rabbits. One goat.

One wire bustle.
One hind quarter of bay horse (badly preserved though frozen).—Chicago Times.

Mr. William T. Price, a justice of the peace, at Richland, Nebraska, was confined to his bed last winter with a severe attack of lumbago; but a thorough appliation of Chamberlain's Pain Balm enabled him to get up and go to work. Mr. Price says: "The Remedy cannot be recommended too highly." Let any one troubled with rheumatism, neuralgia or lame back give it a trial and they will be of the same opinion. 50 cent bottles for sale by Owens & Minor Drug Co., 1007 east Main street.

11, 13, 15 and 17 east Broad.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Jan 18, 1893. The Cotton exposition is a pronounced success. Such charmed lookers; such eager buyers. Yes, our public very heartily appreciates wide-awake retailing. Funny how the copyers of the Big Store blunder. One offers mummy cloth of execrable quality as "cotton crepe. It makes a nice profit for the sellerbut pity the buyer. There won't be many sufferers, tho'.

Surely these Lawns-Irish Lawns-

surely these Lawns—Irish Lawns—make a strong appeal with their springlike beauty. See the great piles lessen. 38 inch and 12 1-2c. Satteens are among the aristocrats of cotton. Some levely Dresden designs are proving simply irresistable. 31 inch

The new Ginghams leave old styles with not a leg to stand on. Such exquisiteness of designing has not before been shown. Fortunately we were sold bare with a trifling exception-and that exception goes to 8c the yard. Hence the stock is virtually entirely new.

A new Gingham marvel is also here at Sc. 3,980 yards of it to start the week-of course it's lessening, and we can't

12 1-2c is the now price of this Ameri-can duplicate of the great David and John Anderson Ginghams—for their's you'd pay 40c, if you couldn't get these, ic buys the 12 1-2c top-notch of our copiers. The Gingham exhibit was equalled here-even our own best efforts are eclipsed.

Main Aisle.

Here's a trade intensifier-for a few days we'll sell an Soc Corset at 50c. To protect ourselves against people buying them to sell again, we will only sell one corset to a customer.

The World's Fair Corset, value 69c, is 39c for awhile. White or West Aisle.

A dainty lot of Souvenir Spoons-Sterling silver with gold plated bowl-has come to replace the lots gone, 96c.

These garter clasps, Sterling Silver, are \$2.75. Pretty, are they not? Fleur de Lis Stick Pins, coin silver, enough for a day's selling, 15c each. Solid Gold Stick Pins, set with cluster pearls, very handsome, \$2.45.

At Entrance.

During the holiday rush we had to displace very largely our household articles-hosts of trifling but most necessary adjuncts to one's comfortable living. Now we've gotten the stocks in selling trim again and to forcibly remind our public of our ability to supply their needs we belittle prices to intensify the selling. For instance—

Patent Rotary Flour Sifters are worth 25c. They're 10c.
5 piece Tin Chamber Sets, decorated and banded, are offered for 88c.
Long-handled Basting Spoons, 3c.

9 inch Pie Plates, Ic each Enameled-handle Flesh Forks, 5c. Tea and Coffee Cannisters, 10, 12 and Shoe Brushes, bristle, with dauber.

A very few, not all bristle, at 5c. Think Bixby's Shoe Polish-5c size is 2c; 10c size is 4c. Polished Salt Boxes, 5c.

Roach Traps, worth Ze, for 10c. 50-foot Jute Clothes Lines for 6c. Mouse Traps, 2 hole, 2c; 3 hole, 4c. Enameled-handled Screw Drivers, 4c

from 10c. Liquid Stove Polish, Sc size for 5c; 15c Wash Boards, zinc both sides, 10c. Cedar Wash Tubs, 65 inch circumference,

2 fron hoops, 35c.
Toilet Paper, 3c a package.
Horse Brushes, only tolerably good, 10c.
8-mould Muffin Tins, 5c. Deep Pudding Pans, block tin, 5c. Knife Boxes, 4c from 11c. Large DINNER PLATES, American

"Dresden China," 98c a dozen. For a day or so for 40c a dozen. We've re-ceived an immense stock of them. Also Soup Plates. They're 60c a dozen.

THE COHEN CO.

W ANTED-TO PURCHASE FOR A client, a GOOD PAYING BUSINESS IN RICHMOND.or would buy HALF INTEREST in some GOOD BUSINESS. Address "CLIENT," care of Manning C. Staples & jails-we,fr,su

W ANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPER of strictly stendy habits, who is willing to be generally useful to his employer. Best city reference furnished and security if needed, Addres J. W. JOHNSTON, Times office. WANTED-BRIGHT YOUNG LADIES

te canvass in the city. Salary paid.
Address BUSINESS, care The Times. ja12-tf W ANTED-A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or TWO GENTLEMEN, to occupy pretty, second-story FRONT ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Good locality. Terms reasonable, Address 402 east Clay street. jul2-tf

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE : GREAT : SOUTHERN : BAZAAR,

Nos. 1806, 1808, 1810 and 1812 EAST FRANKLIN STREET.

75---Head of Horses and Mules---75 AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, and SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1893, MACFEAT & KLINE, Auctioneers.

WOODWARD &

Dry Goods Store

CORNER BROAD AND ADAMS STREETS.

Columbian Souvenir HALF DOLLARS

can now be procured at WOODWARD & LOTHROP'S. They cost ONE DOL-LAR and are an admission ticket into the World's Fair. Will be WORTH MORE LATER.

THURSDAY, January 19th, being the eighty-sixth anniversary of the birthday of General R. E. Lee, our store will be closed at 1 o'clock.

January Sale Extraordinary LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOAKS.

LOT No. 1, Includes Ladies' Jackets, 3-4 length, watteau back

\$5.00 with stripe, plain Costs with Reefer front, and a few fur-trimmed garments. Colors: black, navy, tan and gray; were \$7.75, \$9 and LOT No. 2, Ladies

Ladies' Jackets in 3-4 length, in black, navy

also, heavy-weight New-markets in fancy mixed Cheviots, These were

originally \$12, \$15, \$18 and

Ladies' Very Fine Black Clay Diagonal and Beaver Cloth Coats, full three-quarter lengths, double LOT No. 3, welt seams, notched col-lar, reefer front, large pearl buttons, satin lined throughout; originally 16.59.

MISSES' REEFER JACKETS-Navy Blue and Fancy Mixed Cheviotsoriginally \$5, \$6, and \$7.

LOT No. 5, Misses' Jackets, assorted styles, no two alike, each one a bargain—originally \$7.50, \$8.75 and \$9.

JANUARY PRICES ON ALL CHILDREN'S COATS for children from two to four years of

t Child's Light Gray French Habit, Cloth-Trimmed, with Gray Angora Fur, puffed sleeves with cords. Reduced from

Cloth-Trimmed; with Gray Angora Fur, puffed sleeves with cords. Reduced from \$11.50 to \$7.

1 Child's Light Gray French Habit, Cloth Trimmed, with White Thibet, pearl buttons, Reduced from \$11.50 to \$6.

1 Child' Fancy Cloth Coat, cream ground mingled with tan, trimmed with Angora fur and fancy tan braid. Reduced from \$5.75 to \$5.50.

1 Child's Tan Plaid Coat, trimmed with Angora fur, \$7 to \$5.50.

1 Child's Light Gray Cloth Coat, with deep cape edged with gray Coney. Reduced from \$6.75 to \$5.50.

1 Child's Tan French Habit Cloth, trimmed with Moufflon fur, From \$6 to \$1.50.

Cape, fancy buttons. Reduced from \$6.50 to \$4.50. to \$4.50.
2 Children's Fancy Eider-Down Coats.
Tan and Light Gray, trimmed with
fancy Soutache braid, \$7.50 to \$4.50.
1 Child's Fancy Cloth Coat, trimmed

WOODWARD & LOTHROP.

with Hercules braid. Reduced from 40.00

Corner Second and Broad.

HAMBURG : SALE!

Cambric Edges, Jaconet Edges, Nainsook Edges, Swiss Edges And Blind Cambric Edges;

Yokings; Also full line Irish Point Edges.

Swiss Cambric and Nainsook

This is the most complete line ever exhibited in Rich-

FIf you like FINE NEEDLE. WORK you should see this line.

mond. : : : : : :

Julius Sycle & Son, 201 and 203 East Broad Street.